

REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 10-12 are pending; claim 1 has been amended.

As an initial matter, Applicants thank the Examiner for renumbering the claims.

Claim 1 has been amended to indicate that the produced dendritic cells are characterized by increased CD83 expression, increased CD86 expression, decreased CD115 expression, or decreased CD32 expression relative to the expression of these cell markers in the pluripotential cells. Support for these claim amendments can be found throughout the specification, for example, at page 27, lines 18-22.

None of the above-amendments adds any new matter to the Application as filed.

I. Sequence Listing

In response to the Notice to Comply with Requirements for Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide Sequence and/or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures (copy attached herewith as Appendix B), Applicants have amended the specification to insert the sequence listing which was filed in the parent application (Serial No. 08/600,483) on December 30, 2002 (Sequence Listing in paper form attached herewith as Appendix A). In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §1.821(e), please use the last-filed computer readable form of the sequence listing filed in the parent application (Serial No. 08/600,483) as the computer-readable form for this Application.

II. Status of the Application

The Office Action has questioned whether this Application is a continuation or a continuation-in-part of the parent application (Serial No. 08/600,483) (see Office Action, p. 2, ¶4).

Applicants clarify for the record that this Application is a continuation of parent application (Serial No. 08/600,483).

Specifically, the Office Action has alleged that although the specification discloses a method for producing dendritic cells using a “maturation factor”, the present claims recite the generic term “factor.” (Office Action, p. 2, ¶4).

Applicants respectfully point out that in addition to “maturation factor”, the term “factor” is also used in the Application as the substance which causes the production of mature dendritic

cells from immature dendritic cells (see, *e.g.*, specification at page 8, lines 4-8). Thus, Applicants should not be limited to using the term “maturation factor” in the claims since the term “factor” was supported in the Application as originally filed.

The Office Action has also asserted that the specification discloses a method for producing mature dendritic cells from immature dendritic cells (Office Action, p. 2, ¶4). Applicants note that the specification teaches that although immature dendritic cells can be produced by pluripotent cells, unless these immature dendritic cells are exposed to a factor (*e.g.*, a dendritic cell maturation factor), they will revert back to being pluripotential cells having characteristics similar to macrophages or monocytes (see, *e.g.*, specification at page 14, lines 16-24 and at page 22, lines 18-19). Indeed, Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary (G. & C. Merriam Co., 1981) defines “pluripotent” as “not fixed as to developmental potentialities: having developmental plasticity” (p. 878; p. 878 and coverpages attached herewith as Appendix C). Thus, it is Applicants’ position that the immature dendritic cells, because they are not fixed as to developmental potentialities, are, in fact, pluripotential cells.

Additionally, and contrary to what is asserted in the Office Action, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) are not the only pluripotent cells disclosed in the Application. As discussed above, immature dendritic cells are also pluripotential cells. Moreover, the Application states that pluripotent cells are cells that have the potential of expressing either macrophage or dendritic cell characteristics (see, *e.g.*, specification at page 6, lines 10-12). Thus, while it’s true that PBMCs are pluripotent cells, they are not the only type of pluripotent cell disclosed in the Application.

As this objection applies specifically to claim 2, Applicants respectfully direct attention to the specification at page 15, lines 5-10. There, the specification states, “The pluripotent cells....are present in blood as PBMCs...the pluripotential cells may also be obtained from any tissue in which they reside, including bone marrow and spleen tissues.” Thus, the pluripotent cells need not be from the peripheral blood, but may rather be mononuclear cells from other locations, such as the spleen or the bone marrow.

As this objection applies to claim 4, Applicants direct attention to the specification at page 15, lines 10-12. There, the specification states, “These pluripotential cells typically express CD14, CD32, CD68, and CD115 monocyte markers.” Moreover, at page 22, lines 18-19, the specification describes the re-adherence and reversion to monocytes by immature dendritic cells

upon removal from GM-CSF and IL-4. Thus, the specification provides monocytes as one non-limiting example of a pluripotent cell.

Finally, the Office Action opines that most of the cytokines listed in Claim 6 are not disclosed in the specification. Applicants respectfully point out that IL-4 is disclosed, *e.g.*, at page 15, line 14 and at page 22, line 17; IL-13 is disclosed, *e.g.*, at page 15, line 14; IL-1 β is disclosed, *e.g.*, at page 52, lines 7-20; TNF- α is disclosed, *e.g.*, at page 37, lines 17-23 and at page 52, lines 7-20; IL-12 is disclosed, *e.g.*, at page 37, lines 17-23 and at page 52, lines 7-20; stem cell factor is disclosed, *e.g.*, at page 52, lines 7-20; and IL-15 is disclosed, *e.g.*, at page 37, lines 17-23.

Thus, Applicants respectfully aver that this Application is indeed a continuation of parent application (Serial No. 08/600,483), and that the current claims add no new matter to the Application as it was originally filed as parent application (Serial No. 08/600,483).

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph

Claims 1-6 and 10-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, because the term “pluripotential cells” is allegedly vague and indefinite. Specifically, the Office Action has alleged that the term is not defined in the specification, and that only one example of pluripotent cells, namely PBMCs, is disclosed (Office Action, p. 3, ¶6).

Applicants respectfully traverse this ground for rejection.

Applicants respectfully point out that the term “pluripotent” is known to the ordinary college student to mean something that is “not fixed as to developmental potentialities: having developmental plasticity” (see Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary (G. & C. Merriam Co., 1981), p. 878; p. 878 and coverpages attached herewith as Appendix C). Thus, Applicants aver that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that a pluripotential cell is one that has the potential of developing into a dendritic cell.

Moreover, as mentioned above, the Application teaches that pluripotent cells are cells that have the potential of expressing either macrophage or dendritic cell characteristics (see, *e.g.*, specification at page 6, lines 10-12). Thus, the term “pluripotential cells” is not interchangeable with the term “PBMCs”. Rather, PBMCs are simply one type of pluripotential cells. Other pluripotential cells “may also be obtained from any tissue in which they reside, including bone marrow and spleen tissues” (specification, at page 15, lines 5-10).

Because the ordinarily skilled artisan, upon reading the specification and the claims, would not be confused by term, “pluripotential cells”, this rejection should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 1-6 and 10-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, because the phrase “express characteristics of DCs” is allegedly vague and indefinite (Office Action, p. 3, ¶6).

Applicants have overcome this ground for rejection with the present amendment to claim 1, clarifying the characteristic(s) of dendritic cells produced by the method.

Based on these remarks, this rejection should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-6 and 10-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,994,126 (“the ‘126 patent”).

Applicants have overcome this ground for rejection with the present amendment to claim 1.

The dendritic cells produced by the claimed method are characterized in that they have increased CD83 expression, increased CD86 expression, decreased CD115 expression, or decreased CD32 expression relative to the expression of these cell markers in pluripotential cells.

As the ‘126 patent fails to teach the production of a dendritic cell having any one of these characteristics, it cannot anticipate the present claims.

Accordingly, this ground for rejection should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 1-6 and 10-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Romani et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 180: 83-93, 1994 (hereinafter “Romani”).

Applicants have overcome this ground for rejection with the present amendment to claim 1.

The dendritic cells produced by the claimed method are characterized in that they have increased CD83 expression, increased CD86 expression, decreased CD115 expression, or decreased CD32 expression relative to the expression of these cell markers in pluripotential cells.

As Romani fails to teach the production of a dendritic cell having any one of these characteristics, it cannot anticipate the present claims.

Accordingly, this ground for rejection should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph

Claims 1-6 and 10-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for allegedly not providing adequate written description to show that Applicants were in possession of a “factor” to use to produce dendritic cells from pluripotential cells (Office Action, p. 4-5, ¶11).

Applicants respectfully traverse this ground for rejection.

As an initial matter, Applicants point out that they are not claiming a factor. Rather, they are claiming a method using a factor. As discussed above, the specification has taught that a factor may be, for example, GM-CSF. It may also be another cytokine, or a combination of cytokines, and the specification has described how to identify additional factors (page 27, lines 1-30). Hence, it is the Applicants’ position that the *precise* identity of the factor is irrelevant. Rather, what *is* relevant is that if the ordinarily skilled artisan cultures pluripotential cells in the presence of a factor in accordance with the method described in the specification, he will obtain mature dendritic cells, as characterized by their increased CD83 expression, increased CD86 expression, decreased CD115 expression, or decreased CD32 expression.

Applicants’ specification has provided several working examples and extensive detail describing their pioneering claimed method for obtaining dendritic cells. Indeed, Applicants’ specification has provided two sources for the factor, namely conditioned medium and fixed *Staphylococcus aureus* (SACS) (see, *e.g.*, page 47, line 14 through page 54, line 25). Further, Applicants have clearly described, in both the specification and the claims themselves, the dendritic cells which result from practicing the claimed method. Applicants respectfully aver that, following the teachings provided in the specification, the ordinarily skilled artisan would be able to arrive at the mature dendritic cells as described in the specification and the claims. Thus, it is Applicants’ position that, based on the teaching of the specification, the ordinarily skilled artisan would conclude that Applicants did indeed possess the claimed invention at the time the Application was filed.

Thus, Applicants respectfully aver that the specification provides adequate written description support for claims 1-6 and 10-12. Accordingly, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of this ground of rejection.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance. However, if the Examiner believes that any further discussion of this communication would be helpful, she is encouraged to contact the undersigned by telephone.

Respectfully submitted,
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Appendix A

Sequence Listing in paper form

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Steinman, Ralph M.
Bhardwaj, Nina
Schuler, Gerold

<120> Methods and Compositions for Obtaining Mature Dendritic Cells

<130> MER-011(112917-138US1)

<140> US 08/600,483

<141> 1996-02-12

<160> 3

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 4.0

<210> 1

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Influenza matrix peptide

<400> 1

Gly Ile Leu Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Leu
1 5

<210> 2

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1

<400> 2

Ile Leu Lys Glu Pro Val His Gly Val
1 5

<210> 3

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1

<400> 3

Ser Leu Tyr Asn Thr Val Ala Thr Leu
1 5

Appendix B

Copy of the Notice to Comply with Requirements for Patent Applications Containing Nucleotide
Sequence and/or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures

NOTICE TO COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENT APPLICATIONS CONTAINING NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE AND/OR AMINO ACID SEQUENCE DISCLOSURES

Applicant must file the items indicated below within the time period set the Office action to which the Notice is attached to avoid abandonment under 35 U.S.C. § 133 (extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a)).

The nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosure contained in this application does not comply with the requirements for such a disclosure as set forth in 37 C.F.R. 1.821 - 1.825 for the following reason(s):

- ☒ 1. This application clearly fails to comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.821-1.825. Applicant's attention is directed to the final rulemaking notice published at 55 FR 18230 (May 1, 1990), and 1114 OG 29 (May 15, 1990). If the effective filing date is on or after July 1, 1998, see the final rulemaking notice published at 63 FR 29620 (June 1, 1998) and 1211 OG 82 (June 23, 1998).
- ☐ 2. This application does not contain, as a separate part of the disclosure on paper copy, a "Sequence Listing" as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(c).
- ☐ 3. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" in computer readable form has not been submitted as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e).
- ☐ 4. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" in computer readable form has been submitted. However, the content of the computer readable form does not comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.822 and/or 1.823, as indicated on the attached copy of the marked -up "Raw Sequence Listing."
- ☐ 5. The computer readable form that has been filed with this application has been found to be damaged and/or unreadable as indicated on the attached CRF Diskette Problem Report. A Substitute computer readable form must be submitted as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.825(d).
- ☐ 6. The paper copy of the "Sequence Listing" is not the same as the computer readable form of the "Sequence Listing" as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e).
- ☐ 7. Other: _____

Applicant Must Provide:

- ☒ An initial or substitute computer readable form (CRF) copy of the "Sequence Listing".
- ☒ An initial or substitute paper copy of the "Sequence Listing", as well as an amendment directing its entry into the specification.
- ☒ A statement that the content of the paper and computer readable copies are the same and, where applicable, include no new matter, as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e) or 1.821(f) or 1.821(g) or 1.825(b) or 1.825(d).

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Appendix C

Coverpages and page 878 from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (G. & C. Merriam Co.,
1981)

Webster's
New Collegiate
Dictionary
150th
Anniversary Edition



The G. & C. Merriam Company
1831-1981

Presented to



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New Collegiate Dictionary

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's new collegiate dictionary.

Editions for 1898-1948 have title: Webster's collegiate dictionary.
Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.W4M4 1981 423 80-25144

ISBN 0-87779-408-1

ISBN 0-87779-409-x (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-410-3 (deluxe)

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reciprocating piece driven by or against fluid pressure; esp: PISTON
 d (2): a piece with a motion more or less like that of a ram or piston
 e: a rubber suction cup on a handle used to free plumbing traps and waste outlets of obstructions
plunging fire *n*: direct fire from a superior elevation resulting in the projectiles striking the target at a high angle
plunk \plʌŋk\ *vb* [imit.] *vt* 1: to pluck or hit so as to produce a quick, hollow, metallic, or hollow sound 2: to set down suddenly
PLUMP *~ vi* 1: to make a plunking sound 2: to drop abruptly: DIVE 3: to come out in favor of someone or something — used with *for* — **plunk** *n* — **plunk-er** *n*
plunk down *vi*: to drop abruptly: settle into position *~ vi* 1: a: to put down usu. firmly or abruptly (*plunked his money down on the counter*) b: to settle (oneself) into position (*plunked himself down on the bench*) 2: to pay out
plu-per-fect \plü-ˈpər-fikt\ *adj* [modif. of LL *plusquamperfectus*, lit., more than perfect]: past perfect — **pluperfect** *n*
plu-ral \plür-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *plurel*, fr. L *pluralis*, fr. plur., *plus* more — more at PLUS] 1: of, relating to, or constituting a class of grammatical forms usu. used to denote more than one or in some languages more than two (*genetics is ~ in form but takes a singular verb*) 2: relating to or consisting of or containing more than one or more than one kind or class (a ~ society) — **plural** *n* — **plu-ral-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*
plu-ral-ism \plür-ə-ˈlī-zəm\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being plural 2: the holding of two or more offices or positions (as benefices) at the same time 3: a theory that there are more than one or more than two kinds of ultimate reality b: a theory that reality is composed of a plurality of entities 4: a state of society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, or social groups maintain an autonomous participation in and development of their traditional culture or special interest within the confines of a common civilization b: a concept, doctrine, or policy advocating this state — **plu-ral-ist** \-lēt-ist\ *adj* or *n* — **plu-ral-is-tic** \plür-ə-ˈtī-s-tik\ *adj* — **plu-ral-is-ti-cal-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
plu-ral-ity \plü-ˈrāl-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the state of being plural b: the state of being numerous c: a large number or quantity
MULTITUDE 2: PLURALISM 2; also: a benefice held by plurim 3: a number greater than another b: an excess of votes over those cast for an opposing candidate c: a number of votes cast for a candidate in a contest of more than two candidates that is greater than the number cast for any other candidate but not more than half the total votes cast
plu-ral-ize \plür-ə-ˈlī-zə\ *vi* -ized; -izing: to make plural or express in the plural form — **plu-ral-iza-tion** \plür-ə-lā-zā-shən\ *n*
pluri-comb form [L, fr. plur., plus]: having or being more than one: MULTI- (plurial)
plu-ri-ax-ial \plür-ē-ˈak-sē-əl\ *adj*: having more than one axis; specif: having flowers developed on secondary shoots
plu-ri-po-tent \plü-ˈrī-pō-ənt\ *adj*: not fixed as to developmental potentialities: having developmental plasticity
plus \plʌs\ *prep* [L, adv., more, fr. neut. of plur., plus, adj., more; akin to Gk *pleon* more, L *plenus* full — more at FULL]: increased by: with the addition of (four ~ five) (the debt ~ interest)
plus *n*, *pl* **plus-es** \plʌs-əz\ also **plus-es** 1: PLUS SIGN 2: an added quantity 3: a positive factor or quality 4: SURPLUS
plus *adj* 1: algebraically positive 2: having, receiving, or being in addition to what is anticipated 3: a: falling high in a specified range (a grade of C ~) b: greater than that specified c: possessing a specified quality to a high degree 4: electrically positive 5: relating to or being a particular one of the two mating types that are required for successful fertilization in sexual reproduction in some lower plants (as a fungus)
plus fours *n* *pl*: loose sports knickers made four inches longer than ordinary knickers
plush \plʌʃ\ *n* [MF *peluche*]: a fabric with an even pile longer and less dense than velvet pile
plush *adj* 1: relating to, resembling, or made of plush 2: notably luxurious — **plush-ly** *adv* — **plush-ness** *n*
plushy \plʌʃ-ē\ *adj* **plush-ier**; **est** 1: having the texture of or covered with plush 2: LUXURIOUS SHOWY — **plush-iness** *n*
plus-age \ˈplʌs-ij\ *n*: amount over and above another
plus sign *n*: a sign + denoting addition or a positive quantity
Plu-to \ˈplüt-(ə)\ *n* [L *Pluton*, *Pluto*, fr. Gk *Ploutōn*] 1: the Greek god of the underworld — compare DIS 2 [NL]: the planet farthest from the sun — see PLANET table
plu-to-cra-cy \plü-ˈtāk-rā-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies [Gk *ploutokratia*, fr. *ploutos* wealth] 1: government by the wealthy 2: a controlling class of rich men — **plu-to-crāt** \ˈplüt-ə-krāt\ *n* — **plu-to-cratic** \ˈplüt-ə-krāt-ik\ *adj* — **plu-to-cratic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
plu-ton \plü-ˈtän\ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *plutonic*]: a typically large body of intrusive igneous rock
plu-to-ni-an \plü-ˈtō-nē-ən\ *adj*, often *cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Pluto or the lower world: INFERNAL
plu-ton-ic \plü-ˈtän-ik\ *adj* [L *Pluton*, *Pluto*] 1: formed by solidification of a molten magma deep within the earth and crystalline throughout (~ rock) 2 often *cap*: PLUTONIAN
plu-to-ni-um \plü-ˈtō-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *Pluton*, *Pluto*, the planet Pluto] 1: a radioactive metallic element similar chemically to uranium that is formed as the isotope 239 by decay of neptunium and found in minute quantities in pitchblende, that undergoes slow disintegration with the emission of a helium nucleus to form uranium 235, and that is fissionable with slow neutrons to yield atomic energy — see ELEMENT table
plu-vial \plü-ˈvē-əl\ *adj* [L *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain, fr. fem. of *pluvius* rainy, fr. *pluere* to rain — more at FLOW] 1: a: of or relating to rain b: characterized by abundant rain 2 of a geologic change: resulting from the action of rain
pluvial *n*: a prolonged period of wet climate (the ~s of the early Pleistocene)
ply \pli\ *vi* **plied**; **ply-ing** [ME *plien* to fold, fr. MF *plier*, fr. L *plicare*; akin to OHG *flehtan* to braid, L *plectere*, Gk *plekein*]: to twist together (~ two single yarns)

ply *n*, *pl* **plies** 1: a: one of the strands in a yarn b: one of several layers (as of cloth) usu. sewn or laminated together. c: one of the veneer sheets forming plywood d: a layer of a paper or paperboard 2: INCLINATION, BIAS
ply *vb* **plied**; **ply-ing** [ME *plien*, short for *applier* to apply] *vt* 1: a: to use or wield diligently (busily ~ing his pen) b: to practice or perform diligently (~ing his trade) 2: to keep furnishing or supplying something to (*plied her with liquor*) 3: to make a practice of rowing or sailing over or on (the boat *plies* the river) ~ *vi* 1: to apply oneself steadily 2: to go or travel regularly (a steamer ~ing between opposite shores of the lake)
Ply-mouth Rock \plīm-əth-ək\ *n* [fr. *Plymouth Rock*, on which the Pilgrims are supposed to have landed in 1620]: any of an American breed of medium-sized single-combed dual-purpose domestic fowls
ply-wood \pli-ˈwud\ *n*: a structural material consisting of sheets of wood glued or cemented together with the grains of adjacent layers arranged at right angles or at a wide angle
pm *abbr* 1 phase modulation 2 premium
Pm *symbol* promethium
PM *abbr* 1 paymaster 2 permanent magnet 3 police magistrate 4 postmaster 5 post meridiem 6 postmortem 7 prime minister 8 provost marshal
PMH *abbr* production per man-hour
pmk *abbr* postmark
PMLA *abbr* Publications of the Modern Language Association of America
pmt *abbr* payment
PN *abbr* promissory note
-pnea or **-pnoea** \-(p)-nē-ə\ *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *-pnoia*, fr. *pnoia*, fr. *pnein* to breathe]: breath: breathing (hyperpnea) (apnoea)
pneum- or **pneumo-** *comb form* [NL, partly fr. Gk *pneum-*, (fr. *pneuma*), partly fr. Gk *pneumōn* lung] 1: air: gas (*pneumo-thorax*) 2: lung (*pneumectomy*): pulmonary and (*pneumogast-ric*) 3: respiration (*pneumograph*) 4: pneumonia (*pneumo-coccus*)
pneu-ma \n(y)ü-mə\ *n* [Gk]: SOUL, SPIRIT
pneumat- or **pneumato-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *pneumat-*, *pneuma*] 1: air: vapor: gas (*pneumatics*) 2: respiration (*pneumatometer*)
pneu-mat-ic \n(y)ü-mat-ik\ *adj* [L *pneumaticus*, fr. Gk *pneumatikos*, fr. *pneumat-*, *pneuma* air, breath, spirit, fr. *pnein* to breathe — more at SNEEZE] 1: of, relating to, or using gas (as air or wind): a: moved or worked by air pressure b: (1): adapted for holding or inflated with compressed air (2): having air-filled cavities 2: of or relating to the *pneuma*: SPIRITUAL — **pneu-mat-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
pneu-mat-ic-ity \n(y)ü-mə-ˈtīs-ə-tē\ *n*: a condition marked by the presence of air cavities (~ of bird bones)
pneu-mat-ics \n(y)ü-mat-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing in constr*: a branch of mechanics that deals with the mechanical properties of gases
pneu-mat-ol-ogy \n(y)ü-mə-ˈtāl-ə-jē\ *n* [NL *pneumatologia*, fr. Gk *pneumat-*, *pneuma* + NL *-logia* -logy]: the study of spiritual beings or phenomena
pneu-mat-ol-y-sis \-ˈtāl-ə-səs\ *n* [NL]: the process by which pneumatolytic minerals are formed
pneu-mat-ol-yl-ic \n(y)ü-mat-ˈl-ī-tik\, \n(y)ü-mat-ˈl-ē\ *adj* [ISV]: formed or forming by hot vapors or superheated liquids under pressure — used esp. of minerals and ores
pneu-ma-tom-e-ter \n(y)ü-mə-ˈtām-ət-ər\ *n* 1: an instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration 2: SPIROMETER
pneu-ma-to-phore \n(y)ü-mat-ə-ˈfō(ə)r-, -fō(ə)r\ *n* [ISV] 1: a muscular gas-containing sac that serves as a float on a siphonophore colony 2: a root often functioning as a respiratory organ in a marsh plant — **pneu-ma-to-phor-ic** \n(y)ü-mat-ə-ˈfōr-ik-, -fār-\ *adj*
pneu-mec-to-my \n(y)ü-mek-tə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies [ISV]: the surgical removal of lung tissue
pneu-mo-ba-cil-lus \n(y)ü-mō-bə-ˈsīl-əs\ *n*, *pl* -cil-li \-jē also -ē\ [NL]: a bacterium (*Klebsiella pneumoniae*) associated with inflammations (as pneumonia) of the respiratory tract
pneu-mo-coc-cus \n(y)ü-mə-ˈkāk-əs\ *n*, *pl* -coc-ci \-ˈkāk-(s)i-, -ˈkāk-(s)ē\ [NL]: a bacterium (*Diplococcus pneumoniae*) that causes an acute pneumonia involving one or more lobes of the lung — **pneu-mo-coc-cal** \-ˈkāk-əl\ also **pneu-mo-coc-cic** \-ˈkāk-(s)ik\ *adj*
pneu-mo-co-ni-o-sis \n(y)ü-mō-kō-nē-ˈō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -o-ses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. *pneum-* + Gk *kōnis* dust — more at INCINERATE]: a disease of the lungs caused by the habitual inhalation of irritant mineral or metallic particles — compare BLACK LUNG, SILICOSIS
pneu-mo-gas-tric \n(y)ü-mə-ˈgas-trik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the lungs and the stomach 2: VAGAL
pneu-mo-graph \n(y)ü-mə-ˈgräf\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for recording the thoracic movements or volume change during respiration
pneu-mo-nec-to-my \n(y)ü-mə-ˈnek-tə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies [Gk *pneumōn* + ISV -ectomy]: excision of an entire lung or of one or more lobes of a lung
pneu-mo-nia \n(y)ü-mō-nyə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *pneumōn* lung, alter. of *pneumōn* — more at PULMONARY]: a disease of the lungs characterized by inflammation and consolidation followed by resolution and caused by infection or irritants
pneu-mon-ic \n(y)ü-mān-ik\ *adj* [NL *pneumonicus*, fr. Gk *pneumonikos*, fr. *pneumōn*] 1: of or relating to the lungs: PULMONIC 2: of, relating to, or affected with pneumonia
pneu-mo-no-ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-ic-sil-i-co-vol-ca-no-co-ni-o-sis \n(y)ü-mə-(nō-ə)-trə-mī-kro-ˈskāp-ik-ˈsīl-i-(kō)-vāl-ˈkā-nō-kō-nē-ˈō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pneumōn* + ISV *ultramicroscopic* + NL *silicon* + ISV *volcano* + Gk *kōnis* dust]: a pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of very fine silicate or quartz dust
pneu-mo-tho-rax \n(y)ü-mə-ˈthō(ə)r-aks-, -ˈthō(ə)r-\ *n* [NL]: a state in which air or other gas is present in the pleural cavity and which occurs spontaneously as a result of disease or injury of lung